

## LIVELY ROWS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. O'Connor Accused of  
Trickery and Told that  
He Is No Gentleman.

CHILD FIRST TO ATTACK HIM.

The Binghamton Man Tried to  
Get the Normal School  
in His Town.

THEN GUY GREW FACETIOUS.

O'Connor Took Umbrage at His  
Amendment and Uncomplimentary  
Remarks Followed.

(Special to The Evening World.)  
ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Mr. Edmund O'Connor, who represents the town of Binghamton in the State Senate, is involved in two quarrels, and his brother-in-law, Senator Childs, is being attacked for a duel, or perhaps two. Senator Childs, who represents Queens County, said some very unpleasant things to the statute book yesterday, and Senator Guy, who sits in the State House of Lords for Harlem, told him to-day that he was not a gentleman.

Mr. O'Connor was not apparently embarrassed by the declarations of either gentleman, but some of his associates think that he may send a challenge after awhile.

The unpleasantness between the Binghamton statesman and Senator Childs occurred yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Childs admitted to-day that he used profanity for the first time in his life in expressing his opinion of Mr. O'Connor. This is the first time that the Legislature last year passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment of a Normal School at Jamaica, which is in Mr. Childs's district. Work is now progressing on the building. A few days ago, Mr. Childs introduced a supplementary bill, reappropriating the \$100,000 as required by law, and taking on \$50,000 additional.

He was surprised yesterday when Mr. O'Connor introduced as his own the very bill which Mr. Childs had drawn up, with the exception that Binghamton was named as the location for the Normal School instead of Jamaica.

Mr. Childs walked over to the Binghamton man and asked him what he meant by so apparently discourteous an act.

Upon receiving an evasive reply, Mr. Childs intimated that he believed Mr. O'Connor to be a trickster, and he emphasized his opinion with a choice flow of expletives.

He bluntly told Mr. O'Connor that if the Normal School were taken away from Jamaica, he would resign his seat in the Senate, and to-day he repeated the remark.

A humorous thing was given to the matter by Senator Owens, of Brooklyn, who, while O'Connor and Childs were wrangling, slipped in a bill recognizing the city of Brooklyn as the location for the Normal School.

It is not improbable, in view of the complications over the matter, that all the bills will fall of passage.

Mr. O'Connor got into some more trouble to-day. Senator Guy, of Harlem, introduced the following amendment to the Troy bill, which was under discussion.

Section 1. The Republican party is hereby declared to have a blanket mortgage covering the land administration of all cities throughout the State, and to be entitled to all the patronage thereof.

Section 2. To accomplish this purpose in all cities having a Republican Mayor, supreme power shall be, and hereby is, vested in the Mayor to appoint or remove all city officers.

Section 3. In all cities having Democratic Mayors, the Mayor shall be, and hereby is, vested with the power of appointment or removal, and the said power is vested in such additional officers as may be members of the Executive Council.

Section 4. All sections of the Constitution which are in conflict with the above amendments, are hereby repealed.

Most of the Senators laughed when this amendment was read, but Mr. Edmond O'Connor sprang to the floor with blazing eyes, and pointing his finger at Senator Guy said:

"The man who would introduce a resolution like that is a fool and a clame!"

Senator Guy was not slow to retaliate. He is the privilege of every man on this floor to prove that he is no gentleman, and I think the Senator from the Twenty-fifth District has demonstrated that he is not."

It looked for a moment as if the two Senators would resort to blows, but President Baskin hurriedly intervened on his desk and declaring the amendment out of order, restoring tranquility for the time being.

The Senate Chamber to take refuge in one of the Committee rooms.

Senator Letcher then arose and in an impressive manner pronounced the amendments a mirror to the Republic, and that he hoped they would be adopted, and that he hoped they would be adopted.

Senator O'Connor then said: "Senator Lamy being absent, I move this bill be laid aside, as he requested it to be done if he was not here."

The bill was laid aside.

**LAWSON BILL DEFEATED.**  
It was to repeal the Tobin Cut Stone Measure.

(Special to The Evening World.)  
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The first of the reform measures to be knocked out this session was the defeat in the Assembly to-day of the Lawson Cut Stone bill.

The vote against it carries with it a slap direct at Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, who asked that the bill be passed.

Two bills relative to the cut stone for building and paving purposes were working in the interests of both.

One of the two bills introduced this year ought to amend the Tobin law to

provide that the stone shall be cut and dressed in the State, and not at the location of outside quarries, where most of the stone used in New York City is bought.

The other bill, introduced by Reformer Lawson and approved by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, repealed the Tobin law entirely.

The first bill was introduced by Assemblyman Van Keuren, came up to-day, and Reformer Conkling, of New York, moved to amend the existing clause and substitute the Lawson bill.

The motion was lost by a vote of 25 to 16. The yeas were: Messrs. Messers, Almsworth, Babcock, Bell, Brownell, Chambers, Conkling, Gardiner, Holman, Huntington, Keeney, Lawson, Miller, Nixon, Pavey, Percy, Robbins, Russell, Seabury, S. F. Smith, Weed, Wilder and Wray.

Most of these gentlemen are reformers and are in favor of the bill. The yeas were 25 to 16. The yeas were 25 to 16. The yeas were 25 to 16.

**Protested Without Avail.**  
A mass-meeting of members of twelve local assemblies of the Knights of Labor engaged in the stone industry was held to-day in Curry's Hall, 222 East Pennsylvania street. The object of the meeting was to urge the repeal of the Tobin law, and the introduction of the Lawson bill.

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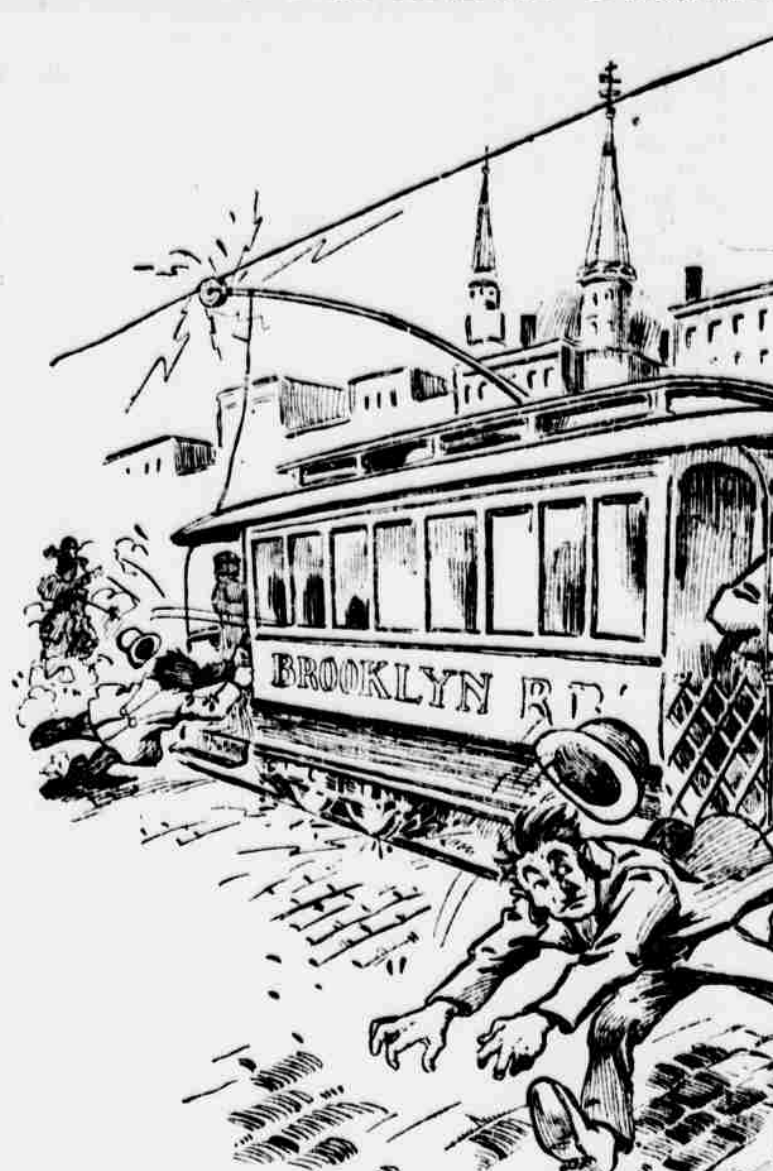
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## THE BROOKLYN STRIKE IS OVER.



THE MANAGER—Business is fully resumed on all our lines.

SUPT. CAMPBELL A WITNESS.

Makes a Bad Break on the Trolley  
Work of Detectives.

Gen. McLeer Telling About the Big  
Brooklyn Strike.

Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles, of Brooklyn, was the first witness called this morning when the Friday Assembly Committee resumed its investigation of the Brooklyn trolley strike.

Gen. James McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade, and Police Superintendent Patrick Campbell were present.

Mr. Welles asked Commissioner Welles a series of questions tending to show that the Commissioner, and not the Superintendent, was responsible for the conduct of the force, as the former had issued all orders.

Commissioner Welles said the strike cost the Police Department \$7,000. He said that the Police Department was forced to swear in special policemen to protect the cars.

Supt. Campbell, in full uniform, followed Commissioner Welles. He said that during the entire strike he had seen no rioting, as he remained at the Police Headquarters.

During the strike Supt. Campbell said the police made about 600 arrests. He said that the police force was inadequate to preserve order, and for that reason the militia was called out.

After the strike the Supt. Campbell said that the police were doing during the strike and if they were trying to find out who caused the uprising and the leaders of the rioters.

The Supt. Campbell replied quickly, "We are not trying to find out who caused the strike, but we are trying to find out who are the leaders of the strike."

"Nothing," was the Superintendent's reply, which called out a ripple of laughter.

Patrolmen, Supt. Campbell admitted, were in sympathy with the strikers and twenty-five men had been tried on this charge.

During Mr. Campbell's testimony, Commissioner Welles's face was a study. His subordinate was plainly admitting that the Police Department was in sympathy with the strikers.

Both the Superintendent and the Commissioner denied that they ever heard of the strike breaking up a meeting of strikers.

Gen. James McLeer, who was in support of Master Workman Connelly's testimony some weeks ago that Capt. Ritter broke up a meeting of strikers at Palmetto Hall.

Gen. Herman Dowd, commander of the Twelfth Regiment, said that during the strike he was located at the Thirtieth Regiment Armory on Flatbush avenue. He had 60 men there and remained for eight days. The cost of his headquarters during the strike was \$10,000.

The report of Col. Austin, of the Thirtieth Regiment, on the shooting of Thomas Carney was placed on file.

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, swore he had 865 men and made his headquarters at the Halcyon street stables. Col. Appleton told of a

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riot at the Halcyon street depot one Monday night. He was compelled to clear the streets. He refused to say whether or not he called out the militia. He said he could not tell what would have happened if the soldiers had not been present.

Two men were shot by his sentinels at the Halcyon street depot and one died of his wounds.

Major Charles S. Roe, commander of Troop A, was the next witness. He told of acts of violence perpetrated by the strikers and their sympathizers.

He said the police generally were neglectful of their duties during the strike. The cost per day for each of the troopers, Major Roe said, was \$1.25 and \$1.50 with 14 extra for each horse.

This made for Troop A a total of \$5.50. Col. Francis J. Greene, of the Seventy-third Regiment, said he had between eight and nine hundred men, the expense of which would foot up to about \$8,000.

Alexis C. Smith, of the Twenty-third Regiment, said he had between eight and nine hundred men, the expense of which would foot up to about \$8,000.

The Board of Arbitration in Session This Afternoon.

The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is engaged this afternoon at the Broadway Central Hotel in investigating the Electrical Workers' strike for eight hours and the building trades union strikers in support of them.

Commissioners Purcell, Robertson and Feeney compose the Board.

James P. Strong, of the Electrical Contractors' Association, and E. S. Keefe, Secretary of the Executive Committee, appeared before the Board to make a statement of their side of the case.

It is understood that the Board will endeavor to bring about a settlement of the trouble, but if either side declines to accept the arbitration, the Board may make the evidence, which was reported to the Legislature.

The Board adjourned at 2:30 o'clock and the strikers will continue their strike and if they are trying to find out who caused the uprising and the leaders of the rioters.

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several members for acting as special policemen during the strike. John E. Crowley, 111 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, is a newly elected Secretary of the Journeymen Plumbers, Painters and Helpers Union No. 2.

He is the acting Secretary of the National Union of the Journeymen Plumbers, Painters and Helpers Union No. 2.

The Independent Bakers' Union has disapproved the action of its Branch No. 1 in joining the Knights of Labor, and the branch will not be recognized as such.

Labor organizations in Pennsylvania are petitioning the Legislature of that State to make the first Monday in September Labor Day, instead of the first Saturday, as at present.

Secretary William C. McLaughlin of the National Union of the Journeymen Plumbers, Painters and Helpers Union No. 2, is the acting Secretary of the National Union of the Journeymen Plumbers, Painters and Helpers Union No. 2.

At this evening's meeting of the Journeymen Plumbers, Painters and Helpers Union No. 2, the question of making membership dues a condition of voting was discussed.

Harry White presided at yesterday's regular meeting of the Journeymen Plumbers, Painters and Helpers Union No. 2. The meeting was held at the Central Labor Union and Edward Giffney was elected Vice-Chairman.

James P. Strong, of the Electrical Contractors' Association, and E. S. Keefe, Secretary of the Executive Committee, appeared before the Board to make a statement of their side of the case.

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## TALK OF EXPORTING GOLD.

Rate of Exchange Nearly High  
Enough to Afford Profit.

Bond Syndicate Is Expected to Check  
Such a Movement.

The attention of Wall street was diverted to a considerable extent from the new bonds to-day by rumors that gold will be exported this week.

None of the members of the foreign houses who usually handle the gold exports would say a word about the matter, but a good many brokers argue that if the rates of exchange which now prevail continue or go higher gold will certainly be sent abroad.

Some of the leading bankers, however, hold an opposite opinion, and say that the members of the bond syndicate will keep their promise and see that the Treasury gold is not encroached upon.

They think that rates of exchange will be kept at a point which will not permit the export of gold. The total deposits of gold at the Sub-Treasury for the 4 per cent export bond are nearly \$2,000,000.

The domestic subscription is nearly \$5,000,000. Considerable speculation is indulged in by brokers as to the intention of the syndicate regarding the disposition of this gold.

It is generally thought that the gold will be allowed to remain in the possession of the Government and legal tenders withdrawn. There was \$2,000,000 gold deposited in the syndicate account.

Sterling exchange closed strong to-day and Brown Bros. advanced their posted rates to 4.8 and 4.90.

**PLANS FOR BOND DELIVERY.**

Jordan Goes to Washington to Confer with Curtis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan, of New York, arrived here last night and conferred with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis and with the Treasurer of the Treasury this morning.

Arrangements were perfected for delivering the new 4 per cent export bonds. Sub-Treasurers in London and other department matters were discussed.

**NEW BONDS ABOVE 119.**

Sales Amount to \$40,000 at the Board This Morning.

The new 4 per cent bonds were traded in this morning at 119 1/4 to 119 3/4, about \$40,000 changing hands at the Board.

Transactions over the counter are much larger, and dealers are asking full prices.